FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR'S CHNOUPEK ARRIVES IN KABUL, MAKES STATEMENT

LD071548 Kabul in Pashto to Europe 1430 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] At the invitation of Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of the CSSR, arrived this afternoon in Kabul at the head of a delegation for a friendly and official visit. He was welcomed by Shah Mohammad Dost at the airport.

Among those present at Kabul international airport to welcome the Czechoslovak guests were 'Abdol Hadi Mokammel, political deputy foreign minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; 'Abdorrazeq 'Abedi, director of protocol; high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry; Czechoslovak Ambassador Zdenek Karmelita; members of CSSR Embassy; and ambassadors of friendly countries.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister will hold talks with the DRA's concerned authorities during his stay in Afghanistan and will discuss further development of cooperation between the two countries and other questions of mutual interest.

On his arrival in Kabul, in an interview with the BAKHTAR reporter at Kabul airport, Bohuslav Chnoupek said: We are pleased to visit this friendly country, revolutionary Afghanistan. The foreign minister of the CSSR said: The Central Committee of the CPCZ, the leadership, people and government, consider this visit indicative of the friendship and brotherhood between our two countries in various aspects, and I am sure that my visit will be an important step toward the further strengthening and development of relations and deep brotherly links between our governments and peoples.

He added: At this time, when I have arrived in your beautiful country, let me first of all convey my respects to the Afghan revolutionary struggers, to the leadership of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution and to the old friend of the people of Czechoslovakia, Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Cental Committee, president of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA.

Bohuslav Chnoupek added: I confirm all the political measures of the DRA and support the stand [word indistinct] of the DRA for peace in this region.

Meeting With Dost

LD072010 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], this afternoon received in his office on a courtesy call Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR.

Also present were 'Abdol Hadi Mokammel, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the DRA, members of the delegation accompanying the CSSR foreign minister, and Zdenek Karmelita, ambassador of that country in Kabul.

KARMAL CHAIRS 7 JULY CABINET MEETING; RESOLUTION ISSUED

LD071724 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and prime minister, the cabinet held a meeting from 1400 to 1830 at the Revolution Council headquarters in the palace today. The cabinet considered a number of proposals from the government ministries and issued resolutions on the following:

On the proposal of the Ministry of Transport and Tourism, in order to improve the condition of private sector transportation, the cabinet approved an increase of 15 percent in charges for the transportation of government commodities which are transported by private vehicles. In addition, it was decided that the 100 [word indistinct] and Tatra trucks which have been purchased with Czechoslovak Government credit should be sold, on the basis of four annual installments and an advance payment of 20 percent of the price plus interest of 5 percent per annum, to those owners who have lost their vehicles as a result of raids by counter-revolutionary elements.

On the proposal of the Commerce Ministry, for the purpose of promoting trade and for the greater encouragement of small traders and merchants with little capital, the cabinet decided that trade licenses for new merchants should be issued on the basis of a surety of 100,000 afghanis cash or surety by two merchants in possession of a valid license, provided that the latter guarantee that in case the new merchant does not fulfill his commitments they will pay.

Similarly, on a separate proposal of the Commerce Ministry, the cabinet issued instructions to the effect that cigarettes imported by merchants which are stored in the country's custom-houses should be exempted from the payment of storage rent until 30 July 1980.

On the proposal of the Ministry of Communications, the cabinet authorized the purchase of 32 switchboard units from a Swedish company which is prepared to provide them at a low price.

POLITBURO MEMBER DISTRIBUTES CASH AID TO SOLDIERS

LD072108 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Dastagir Panjsheri, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, participated in a meeting held yesterday by the noble and toiling people of the subdistrict of Sheghnan in support and defense of the new development stage of the Sawr Revolution in the center of that subdistrict.

In the course of a speech, he explained the struggle of the courageous and brave people of Badakhshan Province in the defense of the honor of the homeland and support for the achievements of the glorious Sawr Revolution in its development stage. He said: Now, our toiling people trust in the sincerity and truth of their national and progressive government and support their revolutionary government with awareness.

Reciprocally, one of the religious leaders and one of the peasants of the Sheghnan subdistrict, on behalf of the toiling people of that locality, expressed their unreserved solidarity with and [readiness to] sacrifice [themselves] for the party and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The BAKHTAR reporter adds that at the end of the meeting, Dastagir Panjsheri distributed presents and cash assistance from the government to the soldiers and the families of soldiers, who, in defending the honor of the homeland and in protecting the achievements of the Sawr Revolution, have worked and struggled bravely.

SENTENCES HANDED DOWN FOR CRIMES AGAINST STATE

LD072245 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] A source at the department of the special revolutionary court said today: Our noble countrymen are informed that a number of persons accused of committing actions which are considered crimes from the legal point of view have been detained and imprisoned. Those accused are said to have committed such crimes as encroaching on the achievements of the Sawr Revolution, encroaching on the internal security of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and encroaching on the national sovereignty and independence of the country, and in accordance with the law, in consideration of Article No 30 of the basic principles and the related laws, they have been held for investigation and verification, as a result of which the dossiers of the accused have been submitted to the court for judicial consideration, through the special revolutionary prosecutor's office.

The accused are charged with committing crimes in the above-mentioned three categories, and they include: espionage; the publication and propagation of spiteful, self-interested and lying reports and declarations; membership in terrorist antinational and anti-Islamic groups and bands; treacherous activities in the 21-22 February events; the encouragement of others in counterrevolutionary activities such as encouraging the closing of shops; (?the sacrifice of) national interests for the purpose of attaining money for personal gain from foreign reactionary governments; taking measures in order to weaken the morale of the noble people of Afghanistan; raiding the property of the people and state for the purpose of materially strengthening the counterrevolutionary groups; inciting people to religious, tribal and linguistic discord; and, finally, conspiring to harm the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Afghanistan.

From the beginning of this verification by the court in accordance with the orders contained in Article No 30, Chapter 7 of the Basic Principles of the DRA and the related laws concerning observation of the rights of the accused, full consideration has been given to them and they have been treated in accordance with the law. As a result, a number of the accused, in consideration of the documents, and with sufficient evidence to prove the crimes concerned in the course of judicial verification, or based on the confession of the accused, and in consideration of their conditions and circumstances; in observation of the directives of Items 221, 271, 273, 274 and 275 of the criminal law and in consideration of the orders of Chapter 7 and Items 179, 182, 184, 280, 209, 212, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 231, 233, 234, 239, and 240 of the criminal law, they were found guilty and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

A number of others, because of the lack of evidence, or because of proof of their innocence, were found not guilty and in accordance with the law have been released.

The order of the court concerning the accused and their corresponding punishments has been implemented.

DETAILS OF RECENT TERRORIST ACTIONS REPORTED

LD072156 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The enemies of the Sawr Revolution, who are in fact the stubborn reactionary enemies of the toiling Afghan workers, embark on terrorism, intimidation, pillage, arson and other treacherous acts in accordance with instructions and guidance from their imperialist masters. They do not even spare educational centers, holy places, public utilities and state institutions which are public property.

A while ago, our people were informed by the media that these foul and destructive forces intended to demolish the communal mosque of the shrine of 'Ali in Mazar-e Sharif. Fortunately our alert security forces discovered and neutralized these foul and anti-Islamic enemies in time.

Here is a recent report which has been published by our security forces detailing the destruction and terrorism these bandits and mercenaries have undertaken during recent weeks, and we bring it to your attention now:

During this period, 17 of our toiling and innocent compatriots in Qandahar Province; Bagram district; Jabalusaraj district of Parvan Province; Qonduz Province; and Asmar district of Konarha Province have been martyred and 7 wounded. In addition, our enemies have burned the [name indistinct] school of Shinwar subdistrict in Ghurband district of Parvan Province; the [name indistinct] school of Qonduz in Khanabad Port and the Chardara district hospital in Qonduz Province.

A few days ago, these traitors tried to burn the department of conscription building in Parvan Province. The fire was extinguished by the fire department with the help of police units. Losses to the offices and documents of that department were prevented.

The free and faithful of Afghanistan, with a feeling of humanism and patriotism, curse the shameful actions of these criminals as they become more aware of their shameless and ominous goals.

Our security forces continually chase and capture these imperialist mercenaries with the sincere and patriotic help of our compatriots, and properly punish them for their shameful and inhuman actions.

Let the imperialist forces, who cannot regain their lost interests and continue to persecute the toilers and progress seekers for no reason, commit every sinister and shameless act they want. History will never halt the struggling and aware people of Afghanistan who will overcome bandits, highway robbers and thieves and, without hesitation, go forward and continue to live as they wish.

NEPALESE FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES IN DACCA 6 JULY

BK070559 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Visiting Nepalese Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana is having talks with his Bangladesh counterpart S.A.M.S. Kibria in Dacca today. On his arrival in the capital last night on a 3-day official visit, Rana told newsmen that he would discuss bilateral, regional and international issues with our officials.

Replying to a question, he reiterated Nepal's support for President Zia's proposal for a summit among South Asian countries in order to evolve regional cooperation. He told another questioner: The main purpose of my visit is to consult on everything.

When asked about the response of Sri Lanka and Pakistan--which the Nepalese foreign secretary visited before coming to Bangladesh--about the proposal for the summit, Jagdish Rana said their responses were not negative. He said he would return to Nepal and undertake another round of visits to India and Bhutan, the two other countries of the proposed cooperative region.

When asked how far Nepal is willing to cooperate in an expanded joint rivers commission with India and Bangladesh for harnessing the Ganges water, he said Nepal's stand on the question is well known. Nepal has already made it clear that it was (?always) in favor of such cooperation for finding a solution ot the Ganges water problem since the construction of Farakka Barrage on the river by India near the Bangladesh border.

The Nepalese foreign secretary is expected to call on the foreign minister, Prof Shamsul Haq, this morining.

Talks Begin

BK071646 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Secretarial level talks between Bangladesh and Nepal were held in Dacca today. The talks, which lasted more than 2 hours, were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two sides welcomed the recent initiative taken by President Ziaur Rahman for [illegible]ding a summit meeting of South Asian leaders to promote regional cooperation.

The foreign secretaries of the two countries also discussed bilateral issues of mutual interest.

Earlier, the Nepalese foreign secretary called on Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq and discussed bilateral, regional and international matters. Professor Haq expressed his satisfaction over the rapidly growing cooperation between the two countries. Jagdish Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana told Professor Shamsul Haq that his country welcomes Bangladesh's proposal for a summit meeting of the heads of government of this region.

Later in the evening, the Nepalese foreign secretary called on President Ziaur Rahman.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN GRANT--Bangladesh will receive 70.7 million taka from Canada for the construction of 30 food warehouses under a memorandum of understanding signed in Dacca on 4 July. [Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Jul 80 BK]

STATEMENT ON RECOGNITION OF KAMPUCHEA READ IN PARLIAMENT

BK071631 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1610 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Statement by the minister of railways on behalf of the minister of external affairs in Parliament on July 7:

Chairman Sir, on behalf of my colleague the minister of external affairs who is busy in the Lok Sabha in connection with the debate on the demands for grants for his ministry, I would like to make a statement in regard to Kampuchea.

India's relations with Kampuchea go back to several centuries. The temples of Angkor Wat are a vivid testimony of the interaction between the cultures of our two countries. Indeed, no other country in the Indochina Peninsula is linked to India as is Kampuchea. It is a cherished relationship.

The gentle people of that highly cultured country have unfortunately suffered very greatly for no fault of their own. Our hearts have gone out in sympathy to the people of Kampuchea, and India has done whatever it could do to alleviate their suffering. We shall continue to do so.

It is clear that the situation in Southeast Asia requires a reduction of tensions and an enhancement of regional stability so that the individual states of the area can concentrate on the development of their societies and economies.

In our view, which we believe is shared by many governments in the region, these problems can best be tackled by peaceful discussions between the countries concerned and by avoiding the entry into region of outside great power influences and rivalries with all their undesirable consequences. This is a policy whose validity has also been demonstrated in other areas around us.

We value our relations with ASEAN and we believe that we should intensify our dialogue with them. We anticipate that the development of our relations with all our neighbours in Southeast Asia may enable us, in our humble way, to assist in the resolution of problems that exist there.

Our government is committed to recognise the new government in Kampuchea, a stand which is shared by an overwhelming majority of political opinion in India.

Kampuchea, after all the terrible ordeals which it has had to face, needs all possible assistance from the international community if it is to develop its economy, restore its internal infrastructure, and reestablish its status as a sovereign, independent, nonaligned nation.

In furtherance of these objectives we propose to immediately establish diplomatic relations with the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in Phnom Penh headed by President Heng Samrin.

AFP Report on Soviet Influence

BK071621 Hong Kong AFP in English 1533 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 7 July (AFP)--India today became the first non-communist country to recognize the pro-Vietnamese Heng Samrin regime in Cambodia.

The recognition, which was promised by Mrs Gandhi before her return to power in January, marks a strengthening of the links between India and the Soviet Union and risks compromising the attempts at Sino-Indian rapprochement made over the last two months. political observers said.

The recognition is also the first important political move made by Mrs Gandhi since the accidental death of her son Sanjay in June. Sanjay Gandhi was considered less pro-Soviet than his mother.

Reports, which are still unconfirmed officially, say Mrs.Gandhi received a personal message from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on Saturday which, according to the Indian press, dealt principly with Afghanistan.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, who met with Mrs Gandhi here in the Indian capital in February and April respectively, both pressed Mrs Gandhi to honour her promise to recognize the Phnom Penh government.

Reaction of Political Leaders

BK080400 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Leaders of several political parties have welcomed India's decision to recognize Kampuchea. They said it was a long awaited step.

Leader of the Communist Party of India [CPI] group in the Rajya Sasha, Shupesh Gupta, said it is a very correct decision even if somewhat delayed. Welcoming the decision, CPI General Secretary Rajeshwar Rao urged the government to develop speedily closer political, economic and cultural relations with Kampuchea.

Congress-J General Secretary K.P. Unnikrishnan said the decision is in the true spirit of nonalignment and in the national interest. The general secretary of the All India Congress Committee-I, S.S. Mahapatra, said that his party has kept its commitment made in the election manifesto.

President of the Bharatiya Janata Party Atal Bihari Vajpayee has said that India's recognition of Kampuchea at this stage is not in consonance with its pronounced policy of opposing the presence of foreign troops anywhere.

ACCORD ON MEDICAL PERSONNEL SIGNED WITH LIBYA

BK071643 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1431 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] India and Libya have concluded an agreement on 3 July 1980 on the deputation of Indian doctors and specialists for assignments in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The agreement seeks to improve upon the current arrangements for the deputation of Indian medical personnel to Libya and streamline procedures.

India has so far deputed 1,500 doctors and specialists to Jamahiriyah. Muhammad Ibrahim al-Khatis, director general of international health and technical cooperation, initialled the agreement. On behalf of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, C.R. Balchandra, director (technical cooperation, economic division) initialled the agreement.

MINISTRY EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER PAKISTAN NUCLEAR AIMS

BK071628 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The annual report of the Ministry of Defense for the year 1979-80 says reports of Pakistan's efforts to acquire nuclear weapons capability and transfer of Western military technology to China calls for constant and close vigil on the part of India. Events in Afghanistan have brought superpower confrontation closer to India's neighborhood and the increased great power presence in the Indian Ocean has brought intervention closer to the country from yet another direction.

The report says the government during the last few months initiated intensive discussion with a number of countries to defuse the situation and they have started showing results. The report says India also wishes to improve relations with China.

BURMESE TRIBESMEN REPORTEDLY FLEEING TO NAGALAND

BK051625 Delhi PATRIOT in English 25 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] Calcutta, 24 June (UNI)--Refugees from Burma have spilled over the Nagaland in the past few days due to 'troubled' situation on the other side of the border, Chief Minister of Nagaland J.B. Jasokie said today.

Mr Jasokie told newsmen on arrival at Calcutta airport from Khomia that 150 of the refugees who had come over were all Burmese nationals of Naga origin belonging to Khemunga tribe inhabiting the other side of the Nagaland border.

The refugees, according to reports, were all victims of attacks by a group of underground Nagas, led by Mr Mouviah and one of their villages, Kampi, was burnt down, he said. The Mouviah group of the underground was reportedly trying to dominate the people of Naga origin inhabiting the region, Mr Jasokie told a questioner.

All the refugees who had been provided with temporary shelter and other rehabilitation facilities by the Nagaland government would be sent back as soon as the situation on the other side of the border improved, he said.

Mr Jasokie told a questioner that the government had taken all precautionary measures and strengthened the border forces to prevent any infilteration of armed undergrounds, now camping outside the border, towards Nagaland and the government was prepared to meet the situation, he added.

He said the Mouviah group had received Chinese arms and training long ago but that did not mean that they were necessarily pro-China.

Mr Jasokie ruled out any Assam-type movement over "foreigners" in Nagaland. The government was implementing the inner line permit system for entry of people into Nagaland and hence there was no possibility of such a movement, he said. He would favour continuation of strict enforcement of the permit system, he added.

HAQ SPEAKS TO NEWSMEN ON CENSORSHIP, CABINET

BK031603 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The president has said that he believes in constructive criticism of government policies which are in the collective interest of the country. Talking to newsmen informally in Islamabad this afternoon, he stressed that criticism should not be for the sake of criticism alone, rather it should be positive so that the government and the persons running the administration benefit from suggestions. Journalists should help in maintaining a healthy and pleasant atmosphere, he said.

Replying to a question, the president said that the government has no intention of relaxing the present censorship restrictions. He said: Several persons, whose patriotism is beyond any doubt, have impressed upon me the need to continue censorship because it has helped in establishing a peaceful and proper atmosphere in the country.

Answering a question, he said the issue of expansion of the federal cabinet is being seriously considered. Replying to another question, the president said that a federal advisory council will be set up following the expansion of the federal cabinet and formation of cabinets in provinces.

NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCE COUNCIL ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS

BK071028 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The 2-day session of the provincial council of the Northwest Frontier Province concluded in Peshawar this afternoon after adopting a number of resolutions. One of the resolutions supported government measures to introduce the Islamic system in the country. These measures, the resolution said, have been widely welcomed by the people.

Another resolution hailed the government's efforts during the last 3 years for restoring the national prestige and country's image in the world, particularly winning the honor of representing the Islamic world.

Through another resolution, the provincial council assured the government of its full cooperation in facing the external dangers and the internal situation to maintain peace and tranquility in the country.

Provincial Governor Lt Gen Fazle Haq, who presided over the meeting, reiterated that the Afghan refugees here provided shelter in Pakistan purely on humanitarian grounds. He said that the government had not decided on their permanent settlement in Pakistan. He said that the government wished them to return to their homeland after creation of conducive conditions in that country.

COMMENTATOR URGES GOVERNMENT TO SEEK POLITICAL SOLUTION

BK080532 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Commentary by A.A. Jamil Zuberi]

[Text] Talking to newsmen in Kuwait the other day Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has again said that the 3-member Islamic conference committee on Afghanistan was ready to hold talks with the Kabul regime on the condition that the dialog should be held in a nonaligned country.

The committee, which also includes Secretary General of the organization of Islamic conference Habib Chatti and Foreign Minister of Iran Sadeq Qotbzadeh, was formed by the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad last May to seek a political solution to the Afghan problem. After its formation, the committee met twice in Tehran and Geneva last month to decide the modality of the talks to be held with the Soviet-installed Karmal government of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union itself.

At its extraordinary session, the Islamic foreign ministers had expressed concern over the development in the Islamic country of Afghanistan and they decided that as long as Soviet troops were there on Afghan soil no Muslim country would recognize the Afghan Government. It was at the regular session that the organization of Islamic conference formed the committee authorizing it to talk to the Karmal regime and the Soviet leaders so that the problem could be solved peacefully. The talks with the Karmal regime, it was made clear, did not mean recognition of the government by the Islamic countries. This indicates the desire of the Muslim countries to seek a peaceful solution to the problem.

After the assassination of President Daud and the installation of the first Soviet-backed government in Afghanistan a campaign was let loose against the religious elements in that country. This campaign intensified after the removal and assissination of two more heads of state--Nur Mohammad Taraki and Hafizollah Amin--and the occupation of the country by the Soviet armed forces in December last year. As a result, a large number of refugees started flowing into Pakistan. By now their number has swelled to more than 800,000.

The Pakistan Government has been providing shelter to these people purely on humanitarian grounds. Initially the entire expenditure incurred on the provision of food and shelter to these destitutes was borne by the Government of Pakistan. Later the Muslim countries and then a number of international agencies provided some assistance in this regard. Besides all this assistance, the presence of these refugees in this country has been posing a host of other problems for the people of Pakistan.

Even before the issue was taken up by the organization of the Islamic conference, Pakistan had been trying to get the problem solved in a peaceful manner. It has been seeking the creation of conditions conducive for the return of the Afghan refugees to their homeland. It wanted that the people of Afghanistan should be left alone to decide their future and to have a government of their choice. But all these efforts were frustrated. So the matter was taken up by the Islamic Conference.

Fresh efforts are now being made to achieve the same objective. It is hoped that the Afghan leaders would realize the gravity of the situation which has been created in the entire southeastern region only due to the presence of Soviet forces in Afghanistan and they would join hands with the peace-loving nations of the world in seeking a political solution to the problem.

BRIEFS

IRANIAN RICE PURCHASE--Iran has purchased 30,000 tons of Basmati rice, worth $21.15 million, from Pakistan. Since last December, Iran has purchased a total of 90,000 tons of rice, worth $51 million, from Pakistan. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 7 Jul 80 GF]

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

'Nuremburg-Type' Trial

OW071447 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 7 (AFP)--The 50 American Embassy hostages will be given a Nuremburg-type trial, according to an Iranian member of parliament quoted in the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION. Member of Parliament for Tehran Fakhradin Hejazi said in a weekend speech at the southern Iranian town of Estahbanat that "with the help of God these hostages will be judged by a tribunal like the one at Nuremberg."

"I have said many times that our nation has not taken hostages," the newspaper, which is considered close to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Badr, quoted him as saying. "Our nation has imprisoned a few spies and thieves who for 20 years conducted spying activities in this country," he said.

The Nuremberg tribunal was set up by the allied occupying powers in 1946 to try the surviving Nazi leadership.

Tehran on Riyadh Report

JN070827 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 7 Jul 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "A New U.S. Conspiracy and the Shah's Travel to the United States," the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI says: Riyadh radio, citing the deposed shah's spokesman, says that the deposed shah will leave Cairo for the United States following a recent operation. The paper says that Riyadh radio did not mention the source of this report. However, political observers say that the shah's feigned illness is a conspiracy which aims at moving him to the United States. This is a move which will undoubtedly hasten the trial of the U.S. spies in Iran.

AHVAZ COMMENT ON BRZEZINSKI REMARKS ON U.S.-IRAQI RELATIONS

GF071620 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The series of scandals concerning Saddam Husayn is endless, and his covert agentry for and coordination with the U.S. intelligence service are being unmasked daily. These scandals are not confined to the claims of the Iraqi mojahedin who have constantly asserted that Saddam acts in concert with the U.S. intelligence service. Saddam's answer to some of those who were misled was that these claims were U.S.-inspired rumors.

However, this time the claim was not made by an Iraqi mojahed who, it can be claimed, bears a grudge against the collapsing Ba'thist revolution. The claim was made by Brzezinski, Carter's adviser for national security affairs. He did not say that Saddam is one of their advisers, that he deposits his assets in their banks or that he is their new policeman in the gulf. What he said in verbatim is: Our relations with our friends in Iraq are very good. There are no major differences between us.

Brzezinski's remarks were not made behind closed doors so Saddam could claim that the United States is acting against him to replace him with another member of the gang.

Brzezinski's remarks were reported by the Syrian newspapers ATH-THAWRAH and TISHRIN, citing the London TIMES. We should pause at these remarks. For the first time since the apparent improvement in U.S.-Iraqi relations, the U.S. President's adviser has used the phrase "our friends in Iraq." This term is significant, for Brzezinski uses such terms only in connection with true agents such as Anwar as-Sadat, the deposed shah and Menahem Begin. The use of this term in connection with Saddam's regime reveals an extraordinary (?elevation) by the Carter administration of its agent, Saddam. It is a frank admission that this agent has not betrayed the trust put in him by U.S. imperialism and deserves the honor of "friendship."

When U.S. imperialism evaluates one of its agents it studies his political behavior toward its interests. The agent gains its favor or falls out of favor depending on his services. There is no doubt that the traitor Saddam has rendered services to imperialism for which it is thankful. He is the only one who tried to impudently oppose the Islamic Revolution. Far more impudently than Begin or As-Sadat, he tried to impede this mighty revolution from the very first day of its triumph. He sent his agents to blow up pipelines in Khuzestan and sent arms to U.S. agents in Kordestan. Now he is allowing mercenaries to have training camps in Iraq. Could the United States deny all these practical services that are channelled in favor of U.S. interests nd not reward him by at least supporting his stay in power?

We believe that the United States is not so ungrateful when it comes to its agents, particularly when those agents are serious in serving its interests. The only condition is that they should be able to continue their traitorous tasks.

President Carter's national security adviser described U.S.-Iraqi relations as very good. He says this at a time when everyone knows that diplomatic relations between the two regimes have been severed. How can relations be very good without the exchange of ambassadors? There is no mystery in the matter. Diplomatic relations and the exchange of ambassadors do not mirror good bilateral relations. In the past, despite the presence of an Iraqi ambassador in Tehran and an ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Baghdad, the plots of Saddam's regime did not stop for a single moment. The absence of diplomatic representation does not indicate bad relations.

Brzezinski says U.S. relations with the Iraqi regime are not marred by any blemishes, for there are no major differences between the two sides. This means that Saddam's slogans against U.S. imperialism are merely a cover for his real agency. The differences--if there should be any--are merely tactical differences that arise prior to the designation of certain rules and revolve around favoring one agent over another.

There is no doubt that the Islamic Revolution is in the forefront of those opposing U.S. imperialism. He who opposes the Islamic Revolution can only be an agent of imperialism or serve its plans. Otherwise, what is the meaning of the military and oil agreements between Saddam's regime and U.S. imperialism? Why are relations between the two regimes becoming warmer at the present time in particular? Was not joint coordination between the deposed shah and Saddam laid down by the Algiers agreement? Was not the shah America's man in the region? Is it logical that coordination between Saddam and the United States should end with the shah's demise? Is a regime's foreign policy dependent on a particular person whose disappearance would mean a change in that policy?

How does Saddam explain Bakhtiar's visit to Baghdad, accompanied by two generals of the deposed shah? This was admitted by Bakhtiar himself in Paris. When the magazine AL-HAWADITH asked him if Shahpur Bakhtiar was in Baghdad, Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi replied: Personally, I have no knowledge of his visit, and I did not see him in Baghdad. Is there a reasonable person who can believe this, unless it is said that Sa'dun Hammadi is not a foreign minister? How can Bakhtiar visit Baghdad without Hammadi's knowledge?

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It is not farfetched that Bakhtiar may have met directly with the tyrant Saddam. Who is Hammadi in Saddam's eyes that he should inform him of such a visit?

Brzezinski's remarks come at a time when the United States has announced that it has obtained military facilities in Oman, Kenya and Somalia. These statements were preceded by visits by Somali President Siad Barre and Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qays az-Zawawi to Baghdad. Has Baghdad formed a new circle of alliances that has been unveiled by the U.S. President's adviser?

Most likely, Saddam will increase his anti-U.S. slogans in response to Brzezinski washing his dirty linen in public. By this childish action he will seek to hoodwink the Iraqi people who are convinced that Saddam is a hostage to the United States and that he implements U.S. policies to the letter. However, the people have identified their false prophet and will no longer be deceived by his lies. Struggle until the last tyrant has been overthrown.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER'S INTERVIEW

JN031122 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The magazine AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DAWLI has published a press interview with the foreign minister of the pagan regime in Iraq. The interview was full of the contradictions which the (?lackeys) of the regime are used to uttering. Indeed, the minister used contradictory terms when discussing Iranian-Iraqi relations, citing weak and unfounded justifications for the deterioration of these relations.

The minister disregarded the classical justifications which his regime has cited as the direct reasons for the deterioration of Iranian-Iraqi relations, namely, the justification of the three islands. Indeed, this time he did not play the old tune, since its falsehood has been exposed. Instead, the minister intimated that the deterioration of these relations is due to Iran's interference in Iraq's internal affairs. Thus, the regime, which is up to its ears in problems, has pretended to forget the other tunes it used to play and has begun to play a new tune.

Why is it that everytime there is a discussion of Iranian-Iraqi relations, the regime states that the existing crisis is due to Iran's interference in Iraq's internal affairs? Indeed, it affirms this principle in its papers and through the other mass media whenever reports are circulated on the heroism of the Iraqi people in Iraq. Thus, whenever there is an accident, they say: There are Iranian hands in this. Everytime a movie hall is burned or an embassy penetrated, they say: There are saboteur Iranian hands in this. Indeed, the desperate propaganda which the Ba'thist regime is launching in order to prohibit the heroic operations carried out by the Iraqi people (?with foreign help) is an old policy followed by the Ba'thist regime. Thus, ever since it came to power, this regime has been curbing the heroisms of the people abroad in order to remove the possibility of a mass uprising.

It is droll that the regime's foreign minister should candidly announce in the course of the same interview that it is customary for states suffering from internal complexities to lay the blame on foreign states for these internal problems. This was the answer he gave to a question asked by the reporter on the extent of the truth of Iran's allegation that Iraq is behind its internal problems.

We are not about to reply here to the minister's statements. However, what has pushed us to cite his reply are his previous statements on Iran interfering in Iraq's internal affairs.

Thus, we would like to tell the minister, who does not comprehend what he says, the following: The rule which you have just set forth is 100 percent true. Indeed, there is no way to deny it, since it applies to many world states which are suffering from internal problems. However, there are at the same time progressive states which arouse the apprehensions of the regimes in the vicinity, regimes which, dur to their instinct for survival, proceed to fabricate crises inside those progressive states. Indeed, we see evidence of this in the provocations which the fascist regime is carrying out against revolutionary Iran, which terrorized this fascist regime's masters and made imperialism and its agents in the region shiver with fear.

Furthermore, the heroic deeds carried out by the heroes of the revolution of the twenties [Thawrat al-'Ishrin], which the regime is accusing Iranian hands of carrying out, are also proofs which apply to the rule of the minister, who is in great pain due to the deterioration of relations between Iraq and Syria, its neighbor.

However, elsewhere the minister denies that Iraq is interfering in Iran's affairs, pointing out that his regime will not and did not interfere in Iran's internal affairs. Furthermore, he added, his regime has no business carrying out such an act.

Yet elsewhere he goes back on his words and announces through the pages of the magazine AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DAWLI his regime's blatant interference in Iran's affairs through demanding that Iran grant self rule to the minorities, just as if his rotting regime has become responsible for the minorities' rights and for dictating that Iran must grant such rights.

We would like to tell the minister the following: Is not this heroism on your part tantamount to blatant interference in Iran's affairs? Furthermore, who has made you responsible for demanding the rights of the minorities in Iran, minorities which are considered a part of our Muslim people and which have been granted all the rights by the Islamic Constitution, which has guaranteed for them a free and honorable life under the protection of the central government?

If the minister was really heartbroken about the minorities in Iran, why then are the minorities--no, not minorities but majorities--being crushed in Iraq? Indeed, all the Iraqi people, be they Arabs or Kurds, are today suffering from the hell imposed on them by the ruling minority.

Had the minister been sincere as he shed crocodile tears over the minorities, he would have granted legitimate rights to such nationalities as the Kurds, who have been liquidated in all parts of Iraq by the regime, which is shedding crocodile tears.

As for the rest of the Iraqi people, they have been deprived of the simplest of rights. Indeed, they have no right to practice their beliefs, even at home. Nor can they voice their opinions on any issue. For woe be upon those who dare defy the regime or attempt to practice their rights. As Saddam Husayn said in his address to the so-called national assembly, there is no freedom or homeland for those not believing in the clique's principles. This means that those of the 12 million Iraqi people who do not share the beliefs of either Aflaq or Saddam, will either be imprisoned or expelled from Iraq, since they have no right to freedom or their homeland.

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR 4-DAY VISIT

LD071744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1651 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] According to the report of the Central News Bureau, the foreign affairs spokesman of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced:

Mr Phan Hien, Vietnam's minister of foreign information [title as heard], arrived in Tehran at 1800 this afternoon as the special envoy and representative of the president and premier of Vietnam, accompanied by two other Vietnamese officials, in order to visit Iran and meet Iranian officials. He was welcomed by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Phan Hien will stay in Tehran for 4 days and will have discussions with Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, and Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of our country.

QOTBZADEH ANNOUNCES PARTICIPATION IN JERUSALEM CONFERENCE

JN031124 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, announced in a press conference which he held yesterday on Iranian foreign policy toward the superpowers, that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will not under any condition yield to any kind of blackmail and that it adheres to the no-East, no-West policy.

Concerning Iran's participation in the conference on studying the Jerusalem issue, which will be held in the Jordanian capital, Amman, Qotbzadeh said that Iran will participate in this conference, adding that the important issue here is the nature of the conference and not the place where it is to be held.

ETTELA'AT INTERVIEWS QOTBZADEH ON REGIONAL PROBLEMS

LD071041 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 30 Jun 80 p 4

[Exclusive interview with Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh by ETTELA'AT special correspondent assigned to Geneva conference on Afghanistan: "Withdrawal of Part of Soviet Forces from Afghanistan Influenced by Islamic Conference"]

[Text] Following the conclusion of the Islamic conference on Afghanistan in Switzerland attended by Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the ETTALA'AT correspondent assigned to the conference interviewed Qotbzadeh and discussed the conclusions and results of the conference as well as state affairs.

Question: Taking into account certain differences existing between some of the Afghan mojahed in groups participating in the conference and the rather vague and lengthy text of the concluding statement of the conference, what is your personal view of the results and the impact of the sessions?

Qotbzadeh: I must say that when we hold a conference, carry out an operation or make a move, we pursue objectives, or we invent objectives for such moves and so on. The success or failure of a conference depends on our own objectives and not on those of others. At this conference our objectives were limited. Our intention was that the Afghanistan resistance movement should be officially and openly accepted as an entity. This was our main objective and it was achieved. At the same time, according to the resolution of the Islamabad [Islamic] conference, we wished to get to know the views of the opposing parties. One of these, the mojahedin, is the most important group. The conference achieved its aims on this issue.

However, there are those who thought that we wished to shout slogans against the Soviet Union at the conference, but this is not our job.

Our task was to discuss and to work on the resolution of the Islamic conference in Islamabad, so that we might as far as possible put into practice the objectives of this resolution. The aims of the conference were therefore quite limited. In the context of the [Geneva conference] resolution any of the participant countries may do or say something, and this has nothing to do with us. But in the framework of the Islamabad resolution it is a very clear matter. Nearly everything appearing in the mojahedin's separate resolution met with our approval, and part of it was accepted by [Islamic conference officials] Agha Shahi or Habib Chatti. But in reality we constituted a commission whose job it was to speak to the groups and implement the resolution. If this commission had consisted of myself and Agha Shahi, and if as two countries, Iran and Pakistan, we had had talks with the mojahed in groups, we may very well have accepted 80 percent of what appeared in their resolution, and this would have been officially announced. However, the resolution was in the nature of an undertaking on our part, although we cannot say that everything they wanted to include must necessarily be accepted by the conference, since it was not our duty to do so.

For the same reason, we should not do anything in respect of which countries might subsequently say that we had carried out something which had never been indicated in the resolution and which was none of our business. Thus in my view the concluding resolution of the conference went beyond the scope of the work of a truly negotiating commission.

Question: During the last day or two since the conference ended, what reaction have you seen on the part of the Soviet Union?

Qotbzadeh: On the first day of the conference, on Saturday, the Soviet Union announced that it would withdraw part of its forces from Afghanistan. In my view this was in part connected with the conference, not this conference alone but the Islamic conference too. It was also connected with the fact that we seriously followed up this intention on the part of the Soviet Union. If we remember, a resolution was issued by the conference of Islamic states' foreign ministers meeting in extraordinary session and that was that. But this time we insisted on following up the matter seriously, and this gave the problem a more difficult twist for Soviet Russia. It will also be of concern to the economic conference [presumably the recent conference on technical and economic cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union]. It is also connected with the fact that, in reality, Russia wishes to engage in political ploys and shows that Russia is the same as the West.

It is interesting to note that the countries most affected by these events and harmed more than anyone else are Iran and Pakistan, yet when the Soviet Union wishes to announce the withdrawal of its forces from Afghanistan, it goes as far as France to do so. This shows that Soviet Russia, like the West, regards us as second-class people and the Westerners as first-class people. This is worth noting, since our people should recognize that these superpowers are really racist, in spite of their protestations.

Pakistan Issue

Question: Given the foreign policy differences between Iran and Pakistan and the fact that certain countries, especially the socialist countries, accuse Pakistan of following the West, do you not think that the view of this conference held by the socialist countries, and even certain Third World countries, because of Pakistan's participation, means that it would not prove of much propaganda value to the Afghani mojahedin?

Qotbzadeh: These remarks and the accusations made against Pakistan come only from the international communists and a number of pseudo-Muslims who are in fact the selfsame communists in Islamic garb and from a number of Muslims who are not communists but who are overawed by the communists ideologically. They have fallen under the influence of superficially progressive slogans, while I believe that the communists are the most reactionary group on earth. Of course, some of them are good, but as a whole they are the most reactionary group in the world. They have fallen under the influence of their propaganda since they lack any cultural personality of their own.

However, one must look to the form which Pakistan's international stances have taken so far: In what framework has this occurred? What positions has it adopted which benefit America? Why is Pakistan America's servant? No one has supplied any satisfactory evidence so far in proof of this; they have merely offered slogans. Look, the communist propaganda machine puts out so many slogans that people might come to believe what it says and so obviate the need for evidence. Let them come and provide evidence. As an example of the true position, Pakistan has come under strong pressure from America to stop production of nuclear reactors, to stop it becoming a nuclear power, and Pakistan has resisted this.

Unfair Accusation

Pakistan recently turned down about $200 [as published] million worth of American arms, although it is an extremely poor country, under strong economic and military pressure from its neighbors. India and Soviet Russia have close, friendly relations. Pakistan cannot maintain such relations with the Soviet Union, and for this reason it is said that Pakistan is dependent on the West. This accusation, which is wholly one of propaganda, is a most unfair and dishonorable one. But why have they increased the propaganda effort so much? Because from the outset they wished to prevent the holding of the Islamic conference by whatever means they could. However, after it was held and took action and the attention of the whole world was focused upon it, they hounded Pakistan in order to squash the Afghanistan issue. This is why you, as a newsman, are bringing up what is a very topical issue. On the one hand, if it were not for Pakistan, which country would protect the 750,000 Afghan refugees, as Pakistan does? It is Pakistan which has opened its borders to the Afghan mojahedin. Besides, if cooperation between countries having differing political outlooks were stopped, which country in the world would we have relations with? Would they please answer this? If we look carefully, we see that these are all lies aimed at isolating our country from the rest of the world. And now they are bringing pressure to bear on Pakistan and Turkey, whatever the price.

Question: In regard to the particular issue that, at any rate for some years now, the relations between Pakistan and India have, because of the differences between them, resulted in each of them moving closer toward one of the superpowers, and in view of the differences between China and Pakistan and China's recent rapprochement with the United States, which in the view of a certain group is aimed at countering another superpower, the Soviet Union, do you not think that the examination of all these relationships strengthens the misapprehension that Pakistan had its own, separate role at the conference and that this was aimed at a struggle against India and the Soviet superpower?

Qotbzadeh: First, Pakistan is not as close to America as India is to the Soviet Union. As I see it, this view is incorrect, since India's main position is that the Soviet Union should withdraw from Afghanistan. However, when it comes to the method, there is some room for discussion. [Presumably India] says that there should be talks with the Soviet Union and Babrak Karmal. However, on the principal issue, that is, the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, India takes the same view.

China

However, as regards the question of China; China is an independent country, and the Soviet Union today has 2 million troops massed along on its borders, equipped with the latest armament which is updated every 2 years. As a result, China feels seriously threatened by the Soviet Union and has naturally adopted an anti-Soviet stance. In certain instances it even evinces a reaction to the reactions of the Soviet Union toward them. We must improve and expand our own relations with China since we enjoy relations with it in many areas, and we can learn much from it. However, Pakistan is most fearful of an attack from its neighbors and is keeping a close watch on events in Afghanistan. Pakistan has so far advanced with honor, and despite all the difficulties faced, it has not sold out the Afghan mojahedin. Even if, God forbid, Pakistan should be overtaken by political dealing and sell out the mojahedin, or somehow close its borders to them, then Afghanistan will be destroyed.

And it is for this reason that I say that those who today crush Pakistan are really intending to destroy Afghanistan, knowingly or otherwise.

Interference in Internal Affairs

Question: From the viewpoint of international laws and regulations, is the declaration of aid by Iran and Pakistan for the Afghan mojahedin not regarded as interference in the internal affairs of another country?

Qotbzadeh: No. The Afghanistan issue is essentially the presence of foreign troops. Those who today rule Afghanistan are not Afghans but foreign forces, interference can only be discussed when the people of the country have themselves elected a government and another country wishes to overthrow the system they have chose. But when foreign forces openly and officially enter at some point and go into action, it is no longer a question of interference in internal affairs. The same formula used in connection with Vietnam and Palestine is applicable. Should we not recognize the alestine resistance movement or the Israeli Government?

Landing of Forces

Question: Can Iran land forces in Afghanistan on this basis?

Qotbzadeh: Even if we were able to land forces in Afghanistan, no one could accuse us of interference in the internal affairs of another country, for as long as the occupying Soviet troops are there the concept of a lack of interference has no meaning, and othercountries should help Afghanistan throw the occupying army out of the country. Since one party to the issue, Soviet Russia, has violated international laws and practices, there is no longer any question of the application of international laws.

Question: On this basis, is it possible that there will be more help forthcoming from the nation and government of Iran for the Afghanistan resistance movement?

Qotbzadeh: I am quite hopeful that our assistance will increase daily.

Reaction Among Political Groups

Question: With regard to the opposition of certain Afghan groups in Iran to Iran's participation in this conference, do you not think that this will entail reactions from political groups and factions in Iran, in particular among the religious groups such as the Mojahedin-e Khalq and the Moslem student followers of the imam's policy or the fighting Muslims [Musalmanan-e Moearez]?

Qotbzadeh: As far as I can say, none of the Afghanistan Islamic freedom groups opposed this conference, and they were supposed to participate in it. I really do not know how it was that they did not come. I imagine that they were to come along with us, although I thought they would be coming to Switzerland from Pakistan. If I had known they were in Iran I would definitely have brought them with us. They were all in agreement with the holding of the conference, and they agreed on everything among themselves. I am of course very sorry about this, in particular as I wanted Mr (Sadeqi) and Mr (Mohseni) to participate in the conference. As I said, it was lack of information on my part as to their presence in Iran that led to their failure to attend. They had previously agreed to attend the conference, but as I indicated before, it is this design on the part of America which has led to a number of us pseudo-Muslims enlarging the scope of the problem in order to isolate us. Regrettably, these American elements are present in many of our organs, for example in the radio and television services, where their agents are meddling and where radio and television commentaries are exactly in line with American interests. Of course, this applies to most, but not all, of them; unfortunately, these elements may also been seen in one or two of the newspapers.

Political and Economic Future

Question: In view of the growing distance between Iran and the East and West, first: How do you see the political and economic future of our country, and second: Given the difficult economic conditions in our country, to what extent do you think that this isolationism is correct, with the form it has taken and the speed with which it is being carried out, and will not moving away from the East at the same time as the West place Iran in a difficult economic situation?

Qotbzadeh: The isolation of our country is very dangerous, but it is preferable to escaping from one superpower and falling under the influence of another. Some people are, regrettably, trying to promote isolation, while we are continually trying to find a way to avoid it and we have been very successful at this. However, there are a number of people always asking us to remain in isolation. Our relations with the East should be correct and friendly, that is, on the basis of our complete independence. No dependence on the East should emerge, for if this were to happen we would be worse off than we were in the past. Dependence on the West must be speedily eliminated. Relations should subsist, but these should be of a basic and reciprocal nature. But as I have indicated, the efforts of some are directed at erasing all our relations with the West so that we might fall under the influence of the East; and there are those who seek to erase all our relations with the East so that we might fall under the influence of the West. Both of these efforts are in my view treacherous and cannot be disregarded. We can emerge from this isolation, and we have to some extent been successful so far in doing so. We will continue along this path and not yield to such local pressures, I repeat, clearly treacherous pressures, as regards our isolation.

In principle, it must be said that our political relations with the two superpowers of East and West are one problem, and economic transactions are another matter. We must maintain our fundamental positions, and whatever we consider to be right, then we must say so, whoever happens to be in the right; and when we see wrong, then too we must say so. Our policy should not be one of reacting to events; we cannot live outside this world, we must live in this world. But there are two ways of living here, independently or dependently, and we wish to live independently. Our economic delegations in the Soviet Union have studied a number of contract documents, insofar as these are correct, we must implement them. I believe that our relations with the Soviet Union should be very close and good, but we must stop any sort of interference on their part in our internal affairs.

Of course, there is much to be said on this topic, and such discussion will take place. The same applies to the Western countries--we have transactions in hand. We sell oil and buy goods. This is one matter, while dependence on their political stances is another matter. We must therefore separate one matter from the other. I hope that the people will take it to heart that merely entertaining relations with a country does not constitute evidence of enslavement. Likewise, an independent political attitude means that we should not merely react to other countries. We should only distinguish right from wrong and do what is right and not what is wrong.

Differences, Role in Future Government

In reply to the final question on recent differences between the foreign minister and existing organs of state, the airing of some of these differences in certain newspapers and his role in the future government, Qotbzadeh said: "I must clarify what I said about the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI. I have discussed the problem on numerous occasions with Islamic Republic Party leaders in the Revolution Council and I have spoken of that newspaper's unseemly action. They have always told me that they play no part in the newspaper, which is free to write what it wishes. It thus became clear to me that [two lines illegible]. I was obliged to tell the truth of the matter as it was. [Short passage illegible]. But there is one fact, which is that a group of persons should not think that they can rule alone. This is not possible. The days of the Rastakhiz Party are over in Iran. They are all obliged to work together; this is the imam's wish. I have never sought government office. The post I now occupy was imposed on me. I wish to God that I could step aside and follow a private occupation and leave the power struggle to those who want it. I have never in my life had the wish for this work, and I do not have it now, although when I undertake to do a job I try as much as I can to do it properly. I think the people now understand how well I worked in the radio and television organization. The situation which now prevails there shows what efforts I expended, and how it is being destroyed."

PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE ON GOVERNMENT-EMBASSY CONTACTS

LD071858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the presidential office has issued a statement to ministries, companies and other government departments about the need for coordination between ministries and government departments and the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran before contacts and talks with embassies in Tehran and before sending delegations abroad. The statement says:

Since it has been observed that some government officials, departments and government-affiliated organizations continue to engage, without coordinating with the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in meetings and talks with embassies in Tehran or with foreign delegations, and take similar actions in foreign travels without the prior knowledge and without followup reports to the Foreign Ministry, the following points are cited as a reminder: The responsibility for coordination and direction of all matters relating to relations between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and foreign countries rests with the Foreign Ministry, and government and government-affiliated officials and departments must be aware of the foreign policy positions of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This is coordinated and directed by the Foreign Ministry. Government officials and departments must act in a manner appropriate to the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In addition, records of all activities relating to foreign contacts and the results of these contacts must be collected and preserved in the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In view of this, it is stressed once again that this instruction should be (?seriously) considered and implemented. Before taking any action on a meeting or holding talks with foreign delegations and representatives, government officials and organizations must inform the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran [word indistinct] for providing the necessary facilities and guidance. The government and government-affiliated officials and organizations should always bear in mind Iran's foreign policy positions and directions. At the same time the government and government-affiliated officials and organizations must, (?in) accordance with guidance from the Foreign Ministry, immediately and directly submit to the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran detailed reports of measures taken and negotiations held with foreign officials, figures and delegations.

In conclusion, the statement says: The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran is dutybound to provide every kind of guidance, cooperation and coordination necessary in providing facilities and harmonizing issues and matters, particularly with regard to foreign policy positions of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

TUDEH PARTY CALLED 'REAL THREAT' TO REVOLUTION

LD080906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2200 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Now we present a program entitled: "How the Revolution Will Be Continued," which is the topic of this talk by Dr Hasan Rowhani, deputy of the national consultative assembly from the city of Semnan.

Why did the imam in his recent speeches which breathed a new life into us, which created a revolution within the revolution, which was a new revolution, which was a new movement and a new endeavour, why did he so emphatically and so earnestly refer to the hypocritical groups? Why was it? There are two groups in this society which are very dangerous. Other groups are not so dangerous. The first group includes those groups and parties which intend to destroy and bury the true Islam under the pretext of a revolutionary Islam. At the head of these groups is the organization of Mojahedin-e Khalq. The second group includes those groups who under the pretext of socialist ideology and in the name of supporting the masses, the workers and the laborers wish to put an end to our revolution. At the head of these groups is the Tudeh Party.

Do you think that some leftist groups such as Feda'i-ye Khalq are a danger? No, they pose no threat. Because the members of Feda'i-ye Khalq had no experience, because they were illiterate individuals and because they were a bunch of emotional mercenaries they exposed themselves very quickly. They were disgraced. They pose no threat. The real threat is the Tudeh Party. The threat is in those leftist groups who shamelessly say: We follow the imam's policy, we are with the imam's policy, we believe both in the Islamic Republic and in the imam as leader of the revolution. These people are very mysterious; they have a very efficient organization. Their work is calculated. They are working on a long-term basis. I promise you that the Tudeh Party will pose no threat to us today, tomorrow, in 6 months' time or in a year's time. But they pose the greatest threat to us in 4 years' time, 5 years' time or 10 years' time if we do not work wisely, if we do not expose them, if we do not try hard. If their conspiracy continues, they will be dangerous. However, the Feda'i pose no threat. The wretched Feda'i exposed themselves and disgraced themselves. They brought shame upon themselves. The Tudeh Party, however, is the real danger because they are mysterious. On one hand, leftist groups come to destroy our revolution from within, and I regard the Tudeh Party as the most dangerous group. On the other hand are those groups which call themselves Islamic, which call themselves mojahedin but which continuously pride themselves in the blood of their early martyrs.

Well, you say you have given martyrs. We accept that, what else can we say? But tell us what you have been doing since 11 February 1979 when the revolution became successful.

The principle on which I end my talk is the question of exporting the revolution beyond our borders. If the revolution remains within the country it will be destroyed. If the revolution remains alone it will be destroyed by the passing of time. The revolution must expand. The revolution is like a wave: If a wave wishes to go forward, it will not be able to proceed with its first ripple. It moves only when its scope gets wider and wider. We must export our revolution to Iraq, to Kuwait, to Afghanistan and to all Muslim countries and to all the oppressed countries. We must export the revolution.

Therefore, if we can we should export the revolution by publications, by newspapers. If necessary we should do so by means of arms. What is wrong if we give weapons to our dear brothers fighting in Iraq? It is our religious duty to assist them. Why shouldn't we support them? When domestic conspiracies come to an end, we should even go together in groups to our neighboring countries. We should go to the battlefields.

It is possible that a number of Westernized people may get very upset. They may say it violates international laws, it violates Carterism. Those tiny groups, thanks be to God, are gradually being isolated. It is not important how the Westernized people judge us. What is wrong if we go to our brothers in Iraq, if we go side by side with our brothers in Saudi Arabia, in Afghanistan? Why shouldn't we go to them? Why shouldn't we go to our Palestinian brothers? Who can stop us? What will happen if, for instance, we go and attack Israel from Lebanon? Would it not be the case that we will be the cause of pride for history and for Islam? Jihad recognizes no boundaries, struggle recognizes no boundaries, oppression and being oppressed recognizes no boundaries, in the same way that the satan and the satanical people recognize no boundaries. Therefore, we should expand justice. We should go to the assistance of oppressed and deprived nations with all our abilities. We must export the revolution. We must not hoard it inside Iran. Hoarding is ugly, hoarding is evil. The hoarding of the revolution is the greatest crime and the greatest sin.

KHOMEYNI FORBIDS MOLESTATION OF UNVEILED WOMEN

LD031214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1005 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Interior Ministry today:

In His exalted name. Dear compatriots, in implementing the command of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, leader and founder [as heard] of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, regarding the obliteration of the emblems and manifestations of the hated Pahlavi regime and regarding the Islamicization of the deportment and dress of sisters in the country's administrative offices, which is being implemented in a proper and logical manner under the supervision of officials concerned in the ministries and government agencies, unfortunately certain uninformed or perhaps counterrevolutionary individuals have begun to molest unveiled women in the cities in order to defame this constructive movement and bring ill repute to Islam and our heroic nation.

This matter was brought to the attention of his eminence the imam, and the imam gave his ruling as follows: It is possible that molesting women in streets, sidestreets and the bazaar emanates from deviationists and opponents of the revolution. For this reason, no one is entitled to molest women, and such acts of interference are forbidden to Muslims. The police and the Islamic Revolution committees must strictly prevent such things from happening.

In the light of this, any assault on, molestation of and interference with women, in any manner or form, in the streets or the bazaar or sidestreets, is strictly forbidden in accordance with the religious edict by the exalted leader of the Muslim nation. All organizations under the jurisdiction of the police, the gendarmerie and the committees are hereby ordered to arrest individuals who in any way and under any pretext engage in the aforementioned counterrevolutionary manner in molesting or interfering with women, and to deliver them to the nearest security headquarters, be it police or gendarmerie, so that they may be legally prosecuted.

The Interior Ministry and the police department of the Islamic Republic of Iran sincerely appeal to all the noble compatriots to identify such individuals in compliance with the command of the leader, guide and direct them, and if they persist in such a counter-revolutionary act, give their requisite cooperation by reporting them to security officials so that this reformist move that has begun will not be dragged toward deviation or halted.

[Signed] Mostafa Mir-Sharif, Interior Ministry political under secretary and supervisor of the police department of the Islamic Republic of Iran

KHOMEYNI REPRESENTATIVES ASK RELEASE FROM DUTIES

LD061130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] The following letter has been sent to the imam of the nation by his representatives in the Corps of the Revolution Guards and the gendarmerie:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: To the esteemed leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni. Having expressed our greetings and begging your pardon, considering our membership of the Islamic Majles and the responsibility you have entrusted us with in connection with the corps and the gendarmerie and the fact that these duties prevent us from properly attending to duties involved in the hajj and awqaf--duties undertaken by us in the past--and since we wish to remain your servants and the servants of the Iranian people wherever we are working, we beg the leadership to appoint others who are better able to carry out the duties involved in the hajj and awqaf. It should be pointed out that we are fully prepared to carry out our leader's orders.

[Signed] Mohieddin Anvari, Fazlollah Mahallatin

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI

Meeting With Cultural Board

LD071050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1033 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Members of the cultural revolution headquarters met founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran and leader of the revolution Imam Khomeyni. During the meeting, the members briefed the imam on the board's progress as well as its programs concerning the institutes of higher education and methods of accepting students. While confirming the borad's work and projects, Imam Khomeyni said: All organs, including the president and the government, must cooperate with this board.

Meeting With Khalkhali

LD071051 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1033 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, head of the special revolution courts and supervisor of the antidrug campaign, met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni this morning.

Meeting With New PARS Head

LD071052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1033 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Kamal Kharrazi, new supervisor of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, was received by Imam Khomeyni at noon today. Addressing the new supervisor, the imam of the nation said: We want a person to head this organization who will say and write things as they are.

COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES OF PRESIDENT BANI-SADR

Urumiyeh Address

LD042324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who has gone to visit the Qotur region in West Azarbayjan Province, today addressed a meeting in Urumiyeh. Our correspondent in Urumiyeh reports:

President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr arrived in Urumiyeh this morning. At Urumiyeh airport the president was greeted by the governor general of West Azarbayjan, Mr Haqgou, a group of clergy, and civil and military officials of this province.

Before leaving to visit the Qotur region Mr Bani-Sadr addressed a mass meeting of Urumiyeh citizens in Revolution Square. The president thanked and praised the armed forces for mopping up Qotur valley. He said the army had implemented one of the best plans [as heard] for the expansion of the government's sovereignty and the establishment of security. The president added that the visit to Qotur shows to what extent our country needs security and to what lengths the regime is going to establish security nationwide and to decisively establish the government's sovereignty everywhere.

Should the arbitrary and conspiratorial forces allow, and even if they don't allow, we have firmly decided to deploy our vast resources to develop the country and make Iran one of the best regimes; and present the world with our school as the best philosophy. Yet the means to succeed remains in the fact that all forces and organizations follow the government's rule. Arbitrary acts should not be undertaken by any force. Mr Bani-Sadr then said: [begin recording]

Frankly, I will tell you that our rule, if there is sufficient discipline, cannot only solve local problems, but can also bring fundamental changes to the world order and truly spread the wave of revolution everywhere. We can not remain indifferent to arbitrary and incorrect actions. All of us ought to follow Islamic principles. Islamic principles provide that decisions shall be made by authorities and the rest of the people shall implement those decisions with sincerity and unity.

Our economic potential has remained virginal, projects which are either not completed or near completion should be accelerated in order to transform our society into a real example of Islamic society. These problems that you consider to be minor are problems that contribute to the postponement of our programs, resulting in heavy losses. You should trust your elected government, trust the courts that you have elected and be assured that, should we be prevented from following our basic philosophy and accept what our enemies want us to do, and become preoccupied with minor day-to-day work, we will definitely lose heavily. I will give you an example and end my speech in order to continue our tour and the visit to Qotur valley. That example is as follows:

We have around $16 billion deposited in foreign banks and the rate of interest in these countries is 17 percent. If we decide not to change this money into factories and not transfer it to Iran, not change it into road-building machinery, the profits of this money will flow into the pockets of foreigners. You should understand that if we are able to establish sufficient internal discipline and increase the productivity of the executive establishments through revolutionary changes, [words indistinct] what great changes we can bring about. Because we don't do these things, instead of our people benefiting from our money, our foreign enemies are benefiting. [end recording]

New PARS Head Appointment

LD072018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The following order was issued by Mr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and chairman of the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran, addressed to Mr Kamal Kharrazi:

According to this order, you are hereby appointed supervisor of PARS NEWS AGENCY, and you will have full authority so that by hiring new employees who believe in the Islamic revolution and through complete purges, you will be able to clean up this organization and will administer it according to the goals and values of the Islamic revolution.

Necessary facilities and sufficient funds for the administration and expansion of this organization will be put at your disposal.

[Signed] President and chairman of the Islamic Revolution Council of Iran, Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr

MONTAZERI DELIVERS SERMON ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

LD042322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The glorious Friday prayer was held in Qom today with the imamate, His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri, and with the participation of a crowd of the committed Muslims of this city.

Before the prayer ceremony, Mr Shalchi, the governor of Qom, made a speech. Then His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri delivered a sermon. In a part of his sermon he said:

O great leader of the revolution, do you ever know what is going on in the Foreign Ministry? Do you ever know what is going on in the embassies of Iran in foreign countries? I remember that during the former regime those who worked in the ministries, the charges d'affaires, members of the staff, whoever it was, considered it their duty to support what was going on in Iran. But unfortunately, at present there are newspapers throughout the world which are organized by our enemies and financed with money from SAVAK and with money from the treacherous shah and his lackeys. These newspapers attack the face of our revolution. They want to splash stains on the clean face of our revolution. I must speak more explicitly. They even compare the leader of the revolution, this clean, great, and shining face, to Idi Amin.

Foreign newspapers may report this sort of thing, but those who receive high salaries sit quietly in the embassies under the titles of ambassador or charge d'affaires. What are they doing in the countries where they are staying? They are creating spots on the face of Iran's revolution.

Are you, the salary-earning ambassador or the salary-earning charge d'affaires of the embassy, not obliged to listen to the radios of the country concerned, to read the newspapers and the press of the country concerned, and, if they make accusations, if they attack our pure revolution to defend it? His excellency crosses his legs in his chair. He also has a secretary, and together they chatter, read newspapers, or [words indistinct]. What are these countries doing against Iran? What do newspapers and radios say? Who is responsible? The ambassador who receives salary, namely, the representative of Iran.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL ISSUES STATEMENT ON KHOMEYNI WARNING

LD040738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Statement by Revolution Council--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Following the imam's warning and his severe reprimand of the country's authorities regarding the conditions at various departments and negligence in the fight against departmental corruption and in erasing traces of the satan, the Revolution Council has considered the following points:

1. The Revolution Council considers this warning--like all other prognoses, interpretations and guidance from the imam--as new blood in the veins of the nation and the authorities, in critical periods of the revolution, messages that every once in a while give added power to the Islamic revolution of the Iranian nation. Whenever excessive responsibility and pressure of work prevent authorities from revolutionary action or elements of corruption and corrupt tendencies infiltrate the sphere of the society's revolutionary movement, suddenly the imam's exciting message is heard and creates a new wave. This once again increases the people's active presence in guarding Islam and the revolution and guides the revolution along its straight, Islamic path, and from the other side gives it a new acceleration and motivation.

2. The council, after this message, in meetings with its members and the authorities, reviewed the problems and asked the ministers and the responsible officials--who are doing their duty with admirable honesty and perseverance--to find the roots of these obstacles. Why, in spite of the fact that the project for the purge of government departments and organizations was approved nearly 1 year ago and communicated to the responsible officials, has no outstanding action been taken in some of the ministries? Why, with all the stress on the revolutionary movement, are government organisations still faced with slowdowns and negligence? Why does so much obstruction and pessimism surround a number of executive (?organizations)?

3. Since the imam's decree we have witnessed a new motion--though under par--in departments. The purge, as far as emblems and remaining traces of the former regime are concerned, is speedily underway. The purge groups have become more active; those who believe in Islam and the revolution--in every organization, all the time--are feeling more responsibility and have begun seeking the causes of corruption and the solutions to the problems. Agitation can be observed for preservation of Islamic rites, and especially efforts by the ladies, which are to preserve their human greatness and to create a healthy and serious atmosphere for work. It is necessary that these actions--in order, based on regulations, under supervision and through official channels--should be expedited.

4. Gradually, with the establishment of the Majles and the legal expert members of the council of guardians, the responsibilities of the Revolution Council will be transferred to the Majles and the future government.

The council undertakes to make its utmost effort for national mobilization of the country's executive officials in order to obliterate the obstacles, discover the pawns of corruption and treason in departments and recognize committed and honest individuals to whom more responsibility can be assigned. The Revolution Council has a comprehensive and revolutionary project near completion, for the complete change of the administrative system, which will be presented soon.

5. The Islamic consultative assembly is expected to: perform its great task in guarding Islam, the revolution and the Islamic homeland; make fundamental alterations in the country's current legal system, which in addition to deviating from Islamic criteria and being inactive, is plagued with a great many cumbersome and complex rules and regulations; and by preparing feasible Islamic projects, protect the oppressed, in fighting against oppression of the suffering by the nation; present clear solutions in the fight against the country's economic and political problems; decisively pursue the true path of the revolution, which is none other than the path of Islam and the nontendency toward East or West; earnestly guard the Islamic identity of the revolution; act with decisiveness and alertness in meeting its responsibility to the future government; identify those officials who are suitable, committed and believe in Islam, and give them votes of confidence, support them and supervise their actions carefully, so that with the cooperation of all the country's forces, in pursuit of the imam's directives, the reconstruction of the country, salvation of the oppressed, establishment of Islamic justice and the fight against elements of corruption can be achieved.

Finally, the Revolution Council has invited all classes of society to participate in the great march that is being held today to renew allegiance to the imam, with unity, solidarity and without any form of violent confrontation.

[Signed] The Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REVOLUTION COUNCIL, CABINET MEET 5 JULY

LD061218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0947 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Excerpt] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, a joint meeting of the Revolution Council and Cabinet was held last night at the prime minister's office, presided over by President Bani-Sadr.

Speaking to correspondents at the end of the meeting, Ayatollah Dr Seyed Mohammed Beheshti, member of the Revolution Council and head of the Supreme Court, said that in the meeting discussion was held with regard to rationalizing the government departments, both in terms of redundant employees and redundant posts. Subsequently, a plan was proposed [words indistinct] which may be approved later.

Another member of the Revolution Council Mosavi Ardebili, the prosecutor general, said that the judicial system is planning to set up a judicial police system at nationwide level in order to secure judicial security; certain steps have already been taken in this regard. Therefore, the final stages of this plan are being reached. The plan has already been approved by the Revolution Council and its (?program) has already been prepared. He added: The job of the judicial police is to carry out orders issued by courts; namely, when these courts issue their sentences the judicial police will be responsible for their implementation.

He continued: At present our judicial security suffers from confusion to some extent, meaning that orders are issued but there is some confusion about their execution.

Consequently, it is the judicial police who are the executive arm of the judicial system. Thus, all sentences issued by religious and nonreligious courts will be carried out by the judicial police. This force will be composed of members of the police department and committees, as well as bodies outside these two organizations, possibly including the Justice Ministry's functionaries.

The spokesman for the Revolution Council, Dr Habibi, also spoke, saying: The meeting also discussed and approved redundancy payments to government employees and their retirement after 15 years of service.

He added: At tonight's meeting a single-article proposal concerning elections to the medical association was passed. According to this article, the conditions for being elected to the association are the same as those for being elected to the Islamic Majles.

REVOLUTION CENTRAL COMMITTEE WARNS PRO-BAKHTIAR ELEMENTS

LD071054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1033 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The central committee of the Islamic Revolution, in a statement pertaining to this afternoon's meeting by counterrevolutionary prosatanic and pro-Bakhtiar elements, warned that agitators and anarchists will be arrested and handed over to the office of the revolution's public prosecutor.

ASSEMBLY DEBATES CREDENTIALS OF MP'S, HEJAB ISSUE

LD061256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic consultative assembly held an open session today, during which the credentials of the Mianeh MP was rejected with 147 votes against, 7 votes in favor and 41 abstentions.

At today's session, which began its deliberations at 0920 with Mr Yadollah Sahabi in the chair, the budget committee's report, the credentials of the Faridan MP, Mr Mohammad Taqi Motahari--Faridani, and the Mianeh MP, Mr Assadolah Javanmardi, were discussed.

The MP's agreed to discuss the formers' credentials at the next session of the assembly. The credential of the latter were rejected.

At the start of today's session, an MP suggested that the names of those MP's who arrive late should be announced and likewise those who are absent. He also suggested that verses of the Koran should be played at the beginning of each session.

According to our correspondent, during the preagenda speeches of today's session, Mr Mosavi Khorasani, the elected representatives of the people of Mashhad, discussing the question of hejab [women's purday] in Islam, said: Hejab is an integral part of the Koran and Islam, the question is not being merely a religious one, but it is a social and cultural issue.

He said that at the moment opposition against hejab has been launched by foreign mercenaries, especially the United States, and that among those who opposed hejab, no doubt some had been misled.

Mashhad's MP finally presented his proposals in six points, in which he thanked those sisters who had attended work wearing hejab, and asked those who had not so far observed hejab to observe it. His other points included a request for officials to launch an effort to educate women civil servants who did not observe hejab. He warned that should the officials not make an effort to this end, they would be censured in the assembly.

Mr Mohammad Taqi [word indistinct], Semirom's MP, was the next speaker. He spoke about local issues and events that had taken place in Semirom. He said that the most important issue for the people of that region is security. He said that a number of rebels, on the orders of former tribal chieftans, had begun activities, brought an end to the activities of the reconstruction movement, had tortured a number of its workers and had killed several guards. He then asked for official and immediate inquiries to be made into Semirom's issues.

The next speaker was Mr Seyyed Mohammad Siyavash, MP for Ahvaz, who spoke of the conflict that had taken place at Zahedan airport between a guard and an Iran Air hostess and requested inquiries to be made into the issue. He said that the guard, who had been a passenger on a flight, had told the hostess to observe the imam's directives but the hostess had insulted the guard, and the pilot postponed the flight on the grounds that the guard had caused disturbances. The pilot had then flown directly into Tehran instead of making a stopover in Yazd where the guard and a number of other passengers had intended to go.

Later, the assembly began discussing the agenda.

The investigation committee spokesman described the reasons behind the rejection of the credentials of the Mianeh MP as follows:

Having [word indistinct] with the deposed shah and other leaders of the former regime and SAVAK, his latest link was in 1977. Documents at the headquarters of SAVAK in East Azerbayjan prove that he had links with the dissolved SAVAK. Following the revolution he became a member of the Muslim People's Party.

The assembly's open session ended at 1200. The next open session of the assembly will be held at 1000.

TEHRAN REPORTS KHAMENE'I TEHRAN UNIVERSITY SERMON

JN042002 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Today's Friday prayers at Tehran university were led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. In his Friday sermon, Khamene'i called on the people to show revolutionary spirit and to cooperate in all matters.

Khamene'i spoke about the question of Islamic dress and chastity. He called upon the people to pay careful attention to this matter so as to prevent the enemy from dividing the nation. Explaining the question of Islamic dress and chastity, he said: The dress is a means to preserve chastity. Islam demands that women maintain their Islamic dress and chastity.

As usual, Khamene'i delivered the second Friday sermon in Arabic. He said:

[Begin Khamene'i recording] Peace be upon our devout Muslim brothers in the Middle East, Africa, the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf. Peace be upon our brothers in Khuzestan. Peace be upon those Iraqis deported from their homeland, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the offspring of the Islamic revolution and which depends on the continuation of this revolution in Iran and in all Muslim regions, has achieved new success.

Undoubtedly, the news about Iran will please you and renew your hopes. I now state the following facts about your Islamic homeland:

First, the Islamic Majles has been formed and has begun its work. The agent hirelings are trying hard to obstruct the work of this Majles, which is the symbol of the people's will. However, the vigilance and determination of the great leader and the solidarity of the people will foil all attempts and intrigues. The Majles is now about to elect a revolutionary government which will be committed to Islamic principles.

Second, enemy plots have created some problems. Food prices have gone up, mainly because of the economic blockade. Oil production has dropped because of the sabotage acts carried out by foreign agents at home. These agents resort to such inhuman practices as slowing down production in factories, burning crops and destroying foodstuffs. However, the government and the revolutionary courts are working day and night to foil these attempts.

Third, because of the progress of the revolution, the enemy is trying hard to expand its hostility to the revolution on an international level. When some European states remained cool and indifferent to the economic blockade, the enemy resorted to new methods inside the region--mainly, rearmament. The enemy is now turning the Arab world into an arsenal for sophisticated weapons. The enemy is supplying F-4, F-5 and F-16 aircraft to Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. It is supplying even more sophisticated weapons to his rabid dog--Israel. The enemy is gradually dragging the gulf states into the armament trap. In doing so, the enemy first wants to win new customers for its arms industry, which has lost its biggest customer with the overthrow of the Pahlavi regime and the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran. The enemy also wants to prepare for a new threat against Islamic Iran.

Fourth, the cowardly American attack on Muslim Lebanon with the help of the hireling isolationists is a threat to us because the anti-U.S. Islamic movement in the region is an indivisible part of our revolution. Therefore, we strongly advise our Palestinian brothers in Lebanon to continue their genuine struggle relentlessly in order to support the Iranian Islamic revolution, which, in turn, is the biggest supporter of the liberation of Palestine and which has dealt a great blow to imperialism and Zionism.

Brother Arabs, history testifies that the struggle for rights goes through hardships, faces obstacles and involves great sacrifices. However, the struggle always triumphs and achieves its aims--the rights.

Brother and sister Arabs: You must stand by our side. The march is one, the struggle is one, and our victory is one. [end recording]